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The Dynamics of South Dakota's Fifth Season

South Dakota has hit what many people are referring to as its fifth season. We all know about the traditional four seasons -- spring, summer, fall and winter. But it seems as though South Dakota also experiences a fifth season. This season begins some time in March or April and lasts through October -- the construction season.

Of all South Dakota's industries, the construction industry is one of the most dynamic. This industry, more than any other, is dependent on South Dakota's seasons. Employment in this industry generally begins rising during March or April, peaks in August, declines during the winter months, and bottoms out in January. During a mild construction season, employment is generally higher than during a rainy or snowy season.

The construction industry is also cyclical, which means that this industry is very dependent on the economic climate. Thus, this industry is especially hard hit by inflation and high interest rates. During recessions, employment declines more sharply in the construction industry than in most other industries. However, during times of low interest rates, additional federal dollars for housing and highway construction, and population shifts which lead to increased activity in the residential housing cycle, employment in this industry generally skyrockets.

In this article we will examine the history of the construction industry (since 1939), and explore how seasonality and cyclical changes have affected this industry in South Dakota.

From 1939 to 1942 employment in the construction industry remained relatively stable, increasing slightly. However, in 1942, this industry felt a tremendous surge in employment, as employment in this industry increased by nearly 4,000 jobs. Much of the employment increase during this time can be attributed to construction of several air bases, the creation of an ammunition storage depot, and the construction of a training school for soldiers in Sioux Falls.

During the height of the war in 1943 and 1944, employment in construction dropped dramatically. Much of the decrease in employment in this industry was due to completion of war effort projects. This, coupled with the fact that the majority of workers in this industry were males who were serving in the war, led to decreased work activity in construction.

For the rest of the decade, from 1945 through 1950, South Dakota's economy began to increase. As the war began to come to an end in 1945, and end in 1946, the construction industry followed the general economic expansion occurring in South Dakota, and employment began to rise and surpass pre-war employment levels.

From 1947 through 1950, a great deal of construction occurred as South Dakota's WWII veterans came home to start their civilian lives again. South Dakota's economy was strengthened by residential and highway construction as well as increased business activity which was occurring in the state after the war.

This economic success continued well into the 1950-60 decade, and employment in the construction industry continued to climb upward until 1957 when it declined slightly due to an extremely wet season.

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Earthen Dams Increase Construction Employment

In the late 50s and early 60s the construction industry once again flourished, as the building of the earthen dams on the Missouri River occurred. The building of these dams involved a huge work force. In fact, construction employment reached a peak in 1962 (the employment level was 14,900) which has not been matched since. In 1963, after construction of the dams had been completed, employment in this industry began to recede back to earlier levels.

As the decade of the 1970s came in, South Dakota was experiencing a great deal of economic activity. From 1970 to 1974 employment in the construction industry once again began to grow. In 1970 the employment level in the construction industry was 7,700; by 1974 the employment level in this industry had increased to 11,200. Much of the activity in this industry occurred because of construction occurring on the state's interstate highway system, as well as work being done on the Oahe irrigation project.

In 1975, because of an economic recession that was occurring in the nation, employment in the construction industry decreased by nearly nine percent from year-earlier levels. This industry was the only South Dakota industry seriously hurt by this recessionary period.

After decreased employment levels in 1975, employment in the construction industry once again began to grow from 1976 through 1978. Much of the growth in the construction industry during this time occurred in the special trade division. Special trade contractors (which include those firms that undertake specialized activities such as plumbing, painting, plastering and carpeting) and general contractors (which include those firms primarily engaged in construction of residential, farm, industrial, commercial and other buildings) made up the largest part of the employment increase. Because of lower interest rates, more residential and commercial construction was occurring in the state.

80's Recession Rocks South Dakota Construction Industry

In 1980, a recession took its toll on the construction industry once again and employment began to decline. Several factors led to this decline. Included were inflation, high interest rates, completion of the interstate highway system in South Dakota, decreased agricultural construction, the cancellation of the Oahe irrigation project which was under way, higher fuel prices and a reduced number of commercial building projects.

Since 1982, the construction industry has slowly begun to recoup some of the employment it had lost. With economic recovery, which led to falling interest rates, came increases in all types of construction activity -- highway and other heavy construction, both residential and commercial building, and special trade.

Certainly, future construction growth trends are subject to uncertainties such as inflation rates, regional growth patterns, and fiscal and monetary policies. However, if history does repeat itself, one can be certain that this dynamic industry will be able to bounce back from any hard knocks the future may hold.

Though this industry does fluctuate based on cyclical trends and weather conditions, when it begins to flourish, it boosts the economy of the entire state. For example, during increased construction activity it is much easier for youth to find summertime employment. In addition, people can earn extra income by taking on a second job in the construction industry, such as painting houses, fixing roofs and doing carpentry work.

South Dakota's Labor Market in May

In May nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota continued its expansion from year-earlier levels by posting a job increase of 1,000 (or 0.4 percent) and establishing an employment level of 268,600.

Wholesale trade increased by 300 jobs and retail trade posted an employment increase of 500 jobs from year-ago levels. The following sectors in the retail trade division showed increases: automotive dealers, general merchandise, apparel/accessory, furniture stores, and miscellaneous retail establishments. An increase in advertising and promotional activities appears to be largely responsible for increased sales in the automotive sector. As sales increased, more people were employed to meet the increased workload. In addition, some of the employment increase in this division was due to the addition of new franchises in existing dealerships. Also, some automotive dealers are hiring part-time help during the winter months to assist with promotional car shows and are taking these workers on full-time during the summer months.

Five hundred of the 600 job increase in finance, insurance and real estate was in the credit agencies other than banks sector. The increasing use of credit instead of cash to make purchases has caused some firms to hire additional personnel to accommodate the increased workload. Insurance carriers, brokers, and agents showed an increase of 200 jobs from year-ago levels. Part of the increase was due to an out-of-state office closure and the subsequent workload increase for an in-state office. The rest of the increase resulted from the hiring of additional staff to write required federal crop insurance policies for recipients of last year's federal disaster payments.

Transportation, communication and public utilities, services and government each posted a 200 job increase over year-ago employment levels.

Several divisions within manufacturing showed job growth. The meat processing division noted slight job growth as one establishment added a new product line. However, growth in this industry was offset as employment levels of a major manufacturing firm continued to decrease due to the pending closure of its establishment.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

The May 1989 nonfarm employment level showed an increase of 4,800 jobs (or 1.8 percent) over the month. This is the highest May nonfarm employment level recorded since 1939, the beginning of the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Detours, diesel smoke, and jackhammers are back---all signs of the construction season. This industry reported a healthy over-the-month employment surge with the addition of 1,500 jobs. Building construction increased 200 jobs; highway and street, 500 jobs; and special trade contractors, 800 jobs.

Wholesale and retail trade also noted healthy employment growth over the month with the addition of 1,200 jobs. Wholesale trade establishments are enjoying increased workloads as the demand for fertilizer, gasoline and diesel fuel remains high. The sectors within the retail trade division which experienced increased employment growth were automotive dealers, apparel/accessory stores and eating/drinking establishments, and miscellaneous retail establishments. Eating and drinking establishments and miscellaneous retail establishments (such as gift, novelty and souvenir shops) go hand in hand with the tourism season.

As the weather warms, tourists from across the state, nation, and around the world begin to travel and tour South Dakota. A 600 job increase occurred in the service industry. Five hundred of these jobs were in the hotel and amusement/recreation services divisions.

Government employment increased by 800 jobs over the month. Local government showed an increase of 500 jobs which can be partially attributed to the hiring of additional summer help for highway and street construction, and amusement and recreation services.

The South Dakota labor force in May was 366,800. There were 353,100 South Dakotans employed and 13,700 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.7 percent, a slight increase from the April rate of 3.5 percent. A contributing factor to the rise of the unemployment rate from April to May was the influx of students into the labor force at the close of the school year.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	May 1989 (1)				May 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	124,869,000	118,712,000	6,156,000	4.9(3)	122,489,000	115,936,000	6,553,000	5.3(3)
South Dakota	366,800	353,100	13,700	3.7	361,300	347,800	13,500	3.7
Sioux Falls MSA	74,602	72,317	2,285	3.1	74,024	71,166	2,858	3.9
Rapid City MSA	40,176	38,625	1,551	3.9	39,547	38,083	1,464	3.7
Aurora	1,475	1,436	39	2.6	1,543	1,454	89	5.8
Beadle	9,653	9,311	342	3.5	9,535	9,205	330	3.5
Bennett	1,369	1,341	28	2.0	1,431	1,372	59	4.1
Bon Homme	3,527	3,510	17	0.5	3,503	3,471	32	0.9
Brookings	15,216	13,777	1,439	9.5	14,539	13,201	1,338	9.2
Brown	20,673	19,366	1,307	6.3	21,191	20,089	1,102	5.2
Brule	2,665	2,639	26	1.0	2,706	2,562	144	5.3
Buffalo	491	450	41	8.4	469	439	30	6.4
Butte	3,629	3,555	74	2.0	3,659	3,540	119	3.3
Campbell	1,178	1,137	41	3.5	1,165	1,155	10	0.9
Charles Mix	4,093	3,952	141	3.4	4,125	3,923	202	4.9
Clark	1,887	1,809	78	4.1	1,936	1,881	55	2.8
Clay	6,455	6,130	325	5.0	6,399	6,114	285	4.5
Codington	13,363	12,465	898	6.7	12,400	11,848	552	4.5
Corson	1,632	1,574	58	3.6	1,572	1,495	77	4.9
Custer	3,640	3,582	58	1.6	3,741	3,622	119	3.2
Davison	9,710	9,619	91	0.9	9,208	9,060	148	1.6
Day	3,539	3,368	171	4.8	3,503	3,376	127	3.6
Deuel	2,257	2,192	65	2.9	2,384	2,317	67	2.8
Dewey	2,076	1,951	125	6.0	1,978	1,903	75	3.8
Douglas	1,701	1,653	48	2.8	1,767	1,733	34	1.9
Edmunds	2,134	2,032	102	4.8	2,212	2,143	69	3.1
Fall River	3,634	3,517	117	3.2	3,624	3,539	85	2.3
Faulk	1,202	1,196	6	0.5	1,226	1,218	8	0.7
Grant	4,314	4,137	177	4.1	4,288	4,118	170	4.0
Gregory	2,507	2,440	67	2.7	2,462	2,403	59	2.4
Haakon	1,191	1,174	17	1.4	1,251	1,209	42	3.4
Hamlin	2,473	2,376	97	3.9	2,437	2,386	51	2.1
Hand	2,058	2,032	26	1.3	2,072	2,030	42	2.0
Hanson	1,443	1,419	24	1.7	1,477	1,457	20	1.4
Harding	802	793	9	1.1	792	786	6	0.8
Hughes	8,993	8,816	177	2.0	8,941	8,743	198	2.2
Hutchinson	4,249	4,206	43	1.0	4,312	4,270	42	1.0
Hyde	919	876	43	4.7	859	851	8	0.9
Jackson	1,632	1,587	45	2.8	1,544	1,506	38	2.5

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	May 1989 (1)				May 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,178	1,165	13	1.1	1,213	1,201	12	1.0
Jones	691	678	13	1.9	704	690	14	2.0
Kingsbury	2,911	2,827	84	2.9	2,929	2,834	95	3.2
Lake	5,230	4,973	257	4.9	5,262	5,094	168	3.2
Lawrence	11,350	10,759	591	5.2	10,562	10,101	461	4.4
Lincoln	7,800	7,592	208	2.7	7,421	7,114	307	4.1
Lyman	1,558	1,471	87	5.6	1,539	1,484	55	3.6
McCook	2,783	2,727	56	2.0	2,875	2,808	67	2.3
McPherson	1,608	1,558	50	3.1	1,613	1,591	22	1.4
Marshall	2,361	2,303	58	2.5	2,322	2,290	32	1.4
Meade	10,081	9,685	396	3.9	9,706	9,364	342	3.5
Mellette	936	925	11	1.2	906	882	24	2.6
Miner	1,487	1,478	9	0.6	1,505	1,495	10	0.7
Minnehaha	74,602	72,317	2,285	3.1	74,024	71,166	2,858	3.9
Moody	3,449	3,311	138	4.0	3,410	3,313	97	2.8
Pennington	40,176	38,625	1,551	3.9	39,547	38,083	1,464	3.7
Perkins	2,416	2,388	28	1.2	2,465	2,410	55	2.2
Potter	1,498	1,476	22	1.5	1,521	1,503	18	1.2
Roberts	4,710	4,489	221	4.7	4,709	4,440	269	5.7
Sanborn	1,127	1,099	28	2.5	1,157	1,145	12	1.0
Shannon	2,560	2,374	186	7.3	2,553	2,321	232	9.1
Spink	3,824	3,740	84	2.2	3,773	3,737	36	1.0
Stanley	1,701	1,660	41	2.4	1,636	1,579	57	3.5
Sully	800	785	15	1.9	844	830	14	1.7
Todd	2,838	2,710	128	4.5	2,764	2,584	180	6.5
Tripp	3,436	3,378	58	1.7	3,340	3,289	51	1.5
Turner	4,176	4,079	97	2.3	4,199	4,094	105	2.5
Union	6,210	5,844	366	5.9	5,642	5,434	208	3.7
Walworth	3,073	2,997	76	2.5	3,055	2,966	89	2.9
Yankton	11,535	11,342	193	1.7	10,832	10,547	285	2.6
Ziebach	952	926	26	2.7	995	957	38	3.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.1 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

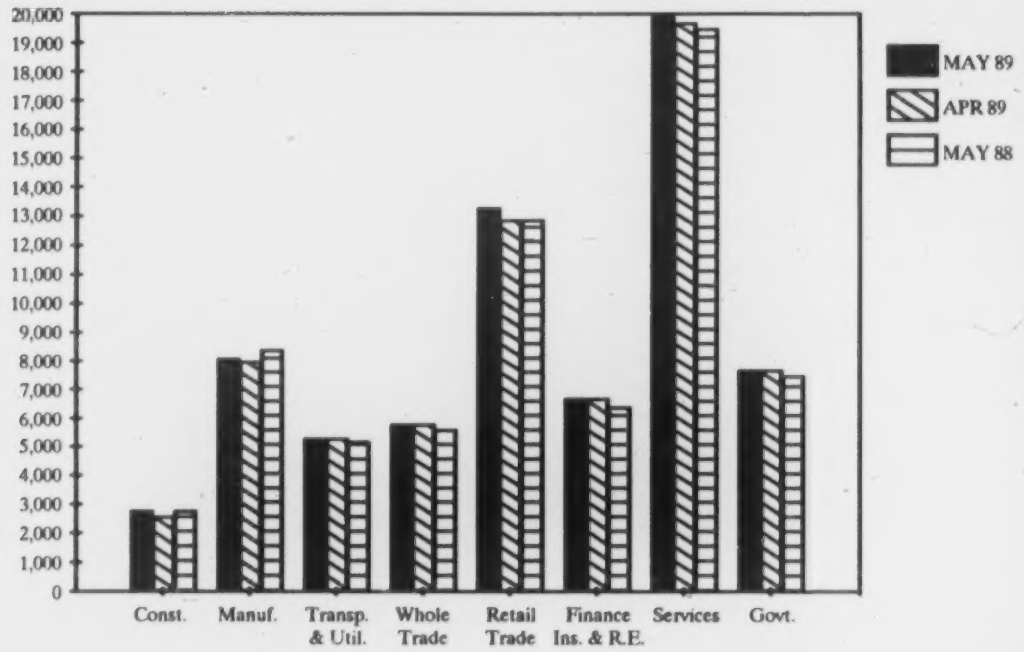
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	268,600	263,800	267,600	1.8	.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	207,300	203,200	206,400	2.0	.4
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,700	.0	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	9,600	8,100	9,800	18.5	-2.0
MANUFACTURING	30,300	29,900	30,900	1.3	-1.9
Durable Goods	16,200	16,000	17,300	1.3	-6.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,300	9,200	10,500	1.1	-11.4
Nondurable Goods	14,100	13,900	13,700	1.4	2.9
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	7,800	7,600	1.3	3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,800	13,700	13,600	.7	1.5
Transportation	8,300	8,300	8,300	.0	.0
Communication	3,200	3,100	3,000	3.2	6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	70,300	69,100	69,500	1.7	1.2
Wholesale Trade	18,100	18,200	17,800	-.5	1.7
Durable Goods	8,100	8,100	8,000	.0	1.3
Nondurable Goods	10,000	10,100	9,900	-1.0	1.0
Retail Trade	52,100	50,900	51,700	2.4	.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,900	8,700	8,800	2.3	1.1
Food Stores	7,700	7,800	7,800	-1.3	-1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,000	14,900	14,400	.7	4.2
Finance	9,500	9,400	9,000	1.1	5.6
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,500	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,600	4,500	4,100	2.2	12.2
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,600	3,600	3,400	.0	5.9
SERVICES	65,700	65,100	65,500	.9	.3
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	18,200	17,700	18,800	2.8	-3.2
Personal and Business	8,400	8,500	8,800	-1.2	-4.5
Medical and Health Services	25,400	25,300	24,800	.4	2.4
Hospitals	11,700	11,500	11,300	1.7	3.5
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,700	13,800	13,500	-.7	1.5
Educational Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	.0	2.1
Social Services	4,700	4,600	4,600	2.2	2.2
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,900	8,900	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	61,400	60,600	61,200	1.3	.3
Federal	10,800	10,900	10,800	-.9	.0
State	16,300	16,100	16,400	1.2	-.6
State Education	7,800	7,800	7,700	.0	1.3
Local	34,200	33,700	34,100	1.5	.3
Local Education	20,200	20,300	20,200	-.5	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

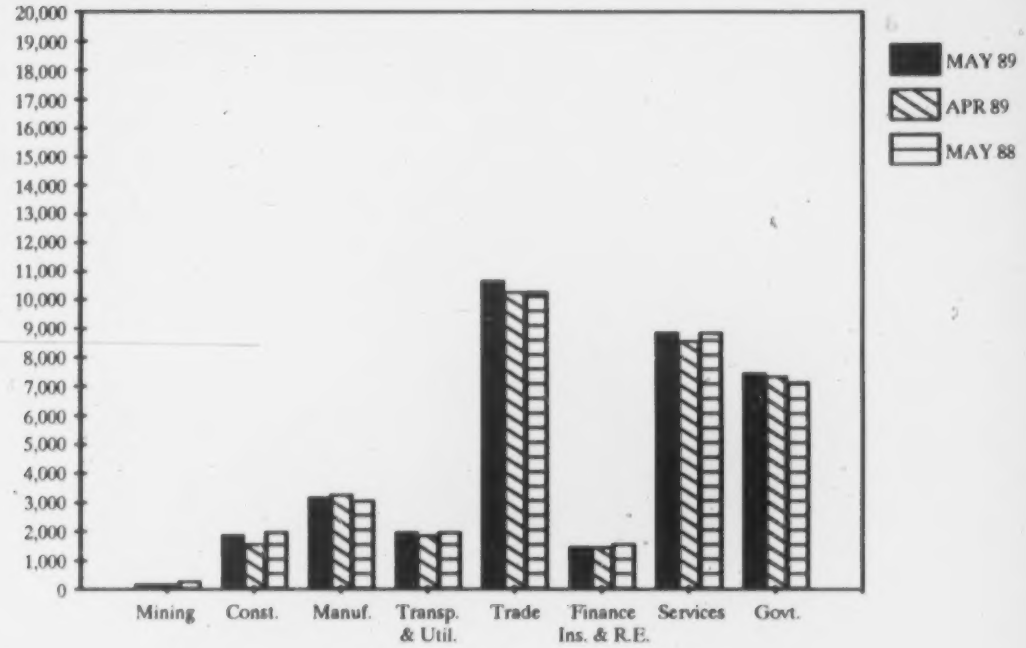


	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	69,600	68,700	68,200	1.3	2.1
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,800	2,600	2,800	7.7	.0
MANUFACTURING	8,100	8,000	8,400	1.3	-3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,300	5,300	5,200	.0	1.9
TRADE	19,000	18,700	18,500	1.6	2.7
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,800	5,600	.0	3.6
Retail Trade	13,300	12,900	12,900	3.1	3.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,700	6,700	6,400	.0	4.7
SERVICES	19,900	19,700	19,500	1.0	2.1
GOVERNMENT	7,700	7,700	7,500	.0	2.7

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,000	34,800	35,300	3.4	2.0
MINING	200	200	300	.0	-33.3
CONSTRUCTION	1,900	1,600	2,000	18.8	-5.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,300	3,100	-3.0	3.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	1,900	2,000	5.3	.0
TRADE	10,700	10,300	10,300	3.9	3.9
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,000	.0	10.0
Retail Trade	8,500	8,100	8,300	4.9	2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,900	8,600	8,900	3.5	.0
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,400	7,200	1.4	4.2

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Private	171,500	167,400	171,100	33.7	34.3	33.8
Mining	2,200	2,100	2,300	42.1	41.1	43.9
Construction	7,700	6,400	7,800	41.8	39.2	39.2
Manufacturing	22,600	22,100	23,600	41.7	42.9	41.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,400	11,300	37.0	37.9	38.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,200	60,200	60,900	32.0	32.3	31.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,000	10,900	10,400	35.2	37.8	34.4
Services	55,300	54,300	54,700	29.9	30.6	30.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Private	$254.77	$256.56	$245.73	$7.56	$7.48	$7.27
Mining	508.57	497.31	525.92	12.08	12.10	11.98
Construction	423.02	397.88	384.94	10.12	10.15	9.82
Manufacturing	342.36	353.93	334.36	8.21	8.25	7.98
Transportation & Public Utilities	396.64	412.73	392.31	10.72	10.89	10.27
Wholesale & Retail Trade	203.52	199.94	197.78	6.36	6.19	6.20
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	264.00	288.41	251.12	7.50	7.63	7.30
Services	211.09	214.20	198.77	7.06	7.00	6.56

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,600	5,600	6,200	43.2	43.7	45.1
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,500	2,400	45.0	46.1	42.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$372.82	$378.88	$368.02	$8.63	$8.67	$8.16
Rapid City MSA	379.80	390.93	324.19	8.44	8.48	7.61

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Sex, Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
Male	873	1,644	1,315
Female	863	998	682
Race, Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
White	1,587	2,409	1,831
Nonwhite	149	233	166
Age, Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
Under 45	1,280	1,949	1,464
Over 45	456	693	533
[2]Industry, Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
Mining	27	94	20
Construction	176	601	278
Manufacturing	667	806	847
Transportation & Public Utilities	83	156	64
Trade	382	437	348
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	32	61	62
Services	313	385	303
Government	56	102	75
[2]Occupation, Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
Professional & Managerial	232	281	244
Clerical and Sales	313	375	323
Services	175	248	208
Processing	57	60	509
Machine Trade	74	101	54
Benchwork	429	501	149
Structural Work	282	725	351
Other	174	351	159
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
1-2 Weeks	222	524	193
3-4 Weeks	192	244	198
5-14 Weeks	737	1,011	615
15 Weeks & Over	585	863	991

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,212	1,380	1,093	-12.2	10.9
B. Weeks Compensated	9,021	11,333	8,442	-20.4	6.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$687,266	$1,029,920	$812,333	-33.3	-15.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$43,549,121	$41,940,600	$40,461,200	3.8	7.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,744	4,918	6,466	16.8	-11.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,781	3,724	4,681	28.4	2.1
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	10,754	7,809	5,781	37.7	86.0

	May 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$93,218

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	May 1989	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	31	$7,192
J. Partial Employment	88	$6,952

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	123.8	123.1	117.5	0.6	5.4
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.4	141.4	136.1	0.0	3.9
Retail Trade Sales[3]	141,085	140,942	134,048	0.1	5.2
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,311	1,339	1,392	-2.1	-5.8

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

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